

Surveys Find Dukakis's Assets Growing



Governor Michael S. Dukakis, in Los Angeles Wednesday celebrating his California primary victory, passes the good word to his wife, Kitty, who is recovering in a Massachusetts hospital from surgery.

In Italy, a Hobbled Economy

Industry Heads Say Bureaucracy Hurts EC Outlook

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Italian industrialists like to say that they can easily compete with their West German exporting rivals in the privacy of their own factories. But by the time their goods have cleared the public obstacle course between the factory gate and the Italian border they have lost much of their competitive edge.

The assertion starkly illustrates Italy's main handicap as it prepares to do battle in the single, frontierless market that the 12-nation European Community aims for at the end of 1992.

The competitiveness of Italy's often dynamic private industries is undermined by a lumbering bureaucracy and the unreliability and inefficiency of public services like transport and communications.

"The private sector produces a lot of resources," said Franco Bruni, a Milan professor specializing in international economics and management. "But a large part of them are implicitly taxed

away by the inefficiency of the public sector."

In his annual statement last month, Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, governor of the Bank of Italy, warned: "The shortcomings of the public sector penalize the en-

vironment."

Italy:
The Hard Tests to Come

Last of three articles

tire economy, because economic legislation, administrative efficiency, transport, telecommunications, urban organization, education and scientific research are major factors in overall competitiveness."

Most Italian businessmen have horror stories to tell about the rules and regulations and other bureaucratic nightmares that dog their daily lives.

At Olivetti's headquarters in Ivrea, a showpiece of modern office technology, the management had to fight a major battle with

the authorities to introduce a magnetic strip system for purchasing in and out because Italian law stipulates that there must be a paper record.

There are so many complicated rules governing management-employee relations, from health benefits down to the size of servings in the company cafeteria, that even the best intentioned employers risk fines by government inspectors because they just cannot comply with them all.

Countless working hours are lost because employees must be given days off to acquire personal papers like marriage licenses and identity cards. Increasingly, companies are turning to the private sector for health and pension plans and mail services. Many do not use the public postal system at all, preferring to rely on telex and couriers.

"The mail-service doesn't work, the telephones are a mess and the traffic isn't regulated," Mr. Bruni said. "It takes a long time to get things done."

See ITALY, Page 7

See VOTE, Page 7

Kiosk

N.Y. Stocks Resume Rally

NEW YORK (UPI) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange surged Wednesday as Wall Street brushed aside recent inflation fears in the heaviest trading session so far this year.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 20.62 points Tuesday, rose 48.36 to 2,102.95. The stock index earlier had broken through the post-collapse closing high of 2,110.03 reached April 12, but pulled back in the final minutes of trading. (Page 12)



Michael R. Milken and his brokerage, Drexel Burnham Lambert, are reported to be targets of an SEC securities fraud suit.

Page 9.

General News

A strike by blacks in South Africa ended after a million workers stayed home. (Page 2.) Arrests under Singapore's Internal Security Act are chilling life on the island. (Page 5.)

U.S. taxpayers who claim foreign tax credit no longer must attach supporting documents to their returns. (Page 3.)

Science

Recent developments have led scientists to believe that the pace of discovery of new elements may quicken. (Page 8.)

Business/Finance

Amstrad PLC introduced a discount-priced dish antenna for intercepting satellite TV broadcasts. (Page 9.)

Dow Close		The Dollar
		in New York
Up		DM 1.21
48.36		Pound 1.7273
		Yen 125.60
		FF 5.8295

Board Threatens Pan Am Sale

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The board of Pan Am Corp. authorized management on Wednesday to sell most of the company's core airline unit if agreements are not reached with labor unions.

In a letter sent Tuesday to employees of the eighth-largest U.S. airline, its chairman said that management was frustrated by its inability to extract concessions from three of the company's five major labor unions.

The board's decision, viewed as a move to speed up the negotiations, authorizes the sale of any of the assets of Pan American World Airway, the company's flagship carrier, without limitation, including route segments and divisions, maintenance and terminal facilities, aircraft, engines and other equipment," the letter from Pan Am's chairman, Thomas G. Plaskett said.

The company has no specific timetable for selling the assets, she said.

Pan Am posted a net loss of \$83.3 million in the first quarter. The unions representing pilots and flight engineers have agreed to concessions totaling about \$240 million over three years, but analysts and airline sources believe that Pan Am needs a total of around \$540 million over the period.

"We can continue along the path of an orderly sale of assets or we can find ourselves with a labor agreement soon," she said. "There is a very good possibility that the plan to sell assets of the company would not go forward."

The company has no specific timetable for selling the assets, she said.

Pan Am posted a net loss of

Am World Services, which provides ground services to other carriers in airports around the world.

If agreement is reached with the dissenting unions representing flight attendants, Teamsters and transport workers, the assets might not be sold, said Pamela Hanlon, a spokeswoman for Pan Am.

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and five years and \$12 billion of scientific research, "many questions remain about the feasibility of meeting SDI goals."

The Pentagon is developing six space weapons and sensors for an initial defensive system costing up to \$150 billion. Although Congress has repeatedly slashed the program's budget and constrained its efforts, Mr. Reagan has resisted Soviet efforts to restrict it as part of a future arms treaty.

The group concluded that despite five years and \$12 billion of scientific research, "many questions remain about the feasibility of meeting SDI goals."

The study foresees a "significant probability" of "catastrophic failure" on "the first — and presumably only — time" the defense system is used in war, because of defects in the computer software needed to operate the space weapons as a military threat — is

See SDI, Page 7.

SDI's Value Questioned In Congressional Study

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon's proposed deployment of a space-based missile defense system in the mid-1990s would commit the United States to a costly struggle for control of outer space with little assurance of technical or strategic victory, over the Soviet Union, the congressional Office of Technology Assessment said Tuesday.

If the superpowers cannot agree on outer-space arms controls, the nonpartisan scientific group said, "intense competition between the superpowers for the control of near-Earth space" should be expected. Its conclusions are contained in a report on a two-year study of President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative program.

The office, challenging Mr. Reagan's vision of the SDI, also said the Pentagon's proposed defensive weapons system could not stop thousands of Soviet warheads from striking U.S. territory in a massive attack during the next 25 years, if ever.

"The long-run ability of the SDI to stay ahead of an ever-changing Soviet threat — and to reach the ultimate goal of eliminating nuclear missiles as a military threat — is

questionable," the group said in a statement accompanying the 281-page report.

Thomas Karas, the Office of Technology Assessment study director, noted that this prediction contrasts sharply with Mr. Reagan's assertion at a Moscow news conference last week that deployment of an SDI defensive weapon "would make it virtually impossible for nuclear missiles to get through" to the United States.

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GADHAFI CALM, BEFORE THE STORM — The Libyan leader, Muammar Gadhafi, relaxing outside the room in Algiers where a summit meeting of the Arab League was under way. Colonel Gadhafi reportedly touched off an uproar by accusing unidentified Arab leaders of being "puppets of imperialism." King Hussein, meanwhile, gave his full support to the PLO. Page 2.

France to Cut a Third of Debt Owed by the Poorest Nations

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

PARIS — President Francois Mitterrand, in the first major initiative of his new mandate, announced on Wednesday that France would forgive up to a third of the public debt owed it by the poorest Third World nations.

In a letter to his partners in the forthcoming Toronto summit conference of the seven major industrialized nations, the French leader suggested they also make substantial concessions on repayment schedules and interest rates.

"It has never been so urgent and necessary to act to help Third World countries, with the gap continuing to widen between rich and poor countries," Mr. Mitterrand said in the letter, parts of which were released by his staff.

Ms. Brennan said the authorization to sell assets could be a tactic to pressure the recalcitrant unions into making concessions.

The shuttle, which Pan Am started in 1986 after buying assets from Texas Air Corp., only recently became profitable. Its World Service

transfers in the other direction by more than \$30 billion, with the weight of repayments overriding new credit," the letter said.

Mr. Mitterrand's proposals, dispatched to fellow leaders Monday, appeared designed as a way to seize the initiative in Toronto on an issue that has been of growing concern in international finance and has long been a particular interest to him.

Jacques Attali, Mr. Mitterrand's chief adviser, said at a summit briefing that France is suggesting three formulas to lighten the debt load. Whether or not the other six nations agree on such steps, he added, France is prepared to write off a third of the debt owed it by about 20 extremely poor countries, chiefly former colonies in Africa.

It is the first of the three suggestions described by Mr. Attali. It also would include consolidating these countries' debts over a 10-year period, instead of present terms.

He declined to say exactly how

much money this plan would cost

France. But he indicated it would

involve foregiving debts at

interest rates over but over a 15-year period.

The other two suggestions offered by Mr. Mitterrand are refinancing debts at existing interest rates but over 25 years, rather than the present terms, or refinancing debts at half the existing interest rates but over a 15-year period.

Mr. Attali said that, because he

has offered a varied set of proposals.

Mr. Mitterrand hopes for a

consensus from the Toronto sum-

mittee. Several participants, including Britain, Canada and the United States, already have made sugges-

tions leading in the same direction,

he declared, but he said the French ideas were more far-reaching.

Among those chosen who are

Mitterrand Assails Conservatives for Vote Pact With Le Pen

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — President François Mitterrand publicly assailed conservative parties Wednesday, four days before the French parliamentary elections, for entering into a voting pact in Marseille with the extremist National Front.

But the deal was defended by conservative spokesmen, including many who have ostracized the National Front leader, Jean-Marie Le Pen, over his blamings of Moslem immigrant workers for social ills in France.

Calling the deal a turning point for the National Front in political respectability, commentators said that conservative leaders had become more willing to work with Mr. Le Pen to get extremists' votes and, in the longer run, to try to woo away his followers.

Joining other Socialist leaders in

denouncing the agreement, Pierre Jove, the interior minister, called it "a pact with the devil."

It appeared that the tacit agreement would enable the National Front to carry two of three constituencies in the Marseille region, where policies towards immigrant workers are a volatile issue. In return, the pact could bring at least 20 extra seats elsewhere in France for the conservative coalition of the Republic and the Union for French Democracy.

Mr. Mitterrand, intervening publicly for the first time to help his Socialist supporters, asked French voters to give him "a stable majority" in Parliament after his own re-election as president last month.

But critics, including some conservatives, predicted that the deal would backfire, alienating moderates and centrists and swinging

some constituencies to the Socialists in the second round of the election Sunday.

They added that the deal could aggravate cynicism among voters that was reflected in the 35-percent abstention rate in the first round, a record in legislative elections in the Fifth Republic.

But few conservatives — with the exception of Raymond Barre, the former prime minister, who said he was "troubled" — criticized the deal.

Alain Madelin, a former industry minister, said that he preferred this arrangement to seeing the National Front, which won almost 10 percent of the vote, excluded from the National Assembly.

Mr. Le Pen has hinted that if his party lost all its seats, his supporters might resort to street violence.

The National Front, conservatives argue, was helped to national

prominence by the Socialist party in 1983, when the Socialist-controlled Parliament adopted an electoral system that, as predicted, gave Mr. Le Pen's party a strong foothold in the National Assembly.

A new electoral law, passed by conservatives in 1986 and used for the first time in this legislative election, left the National Front facing parliamentary extinction.

But the conservative parties decided that they needed National Front support after the first round of balloting left the conservatives neck-and-neck with Socialists.

Officially, five conservative candidates announced late Tuesday that they were unwilling to leave better-placed National Front candidates as the sole conservatives in their constituencies against candidates supported by the Socialist and Communist parties.

Without the accord, the conservatives faced three-way battles in

16 constituencies where a split conservative vote could have given preference to Socialist or Communist candidates.

In addition, Mr. Le Pen was expected to call on his followers to switch their support to mainstream conservative candidates in at least 20 constituencies elsewhere.

The two-round balloting system allows candidates whose support amounted to at least 12.5 percent of the registered voters to enter the run-off round. But weaker candidates usually withdraw in favor of a political ally.

Socialists and Communists have already agreed to this kind of reciprocal arrangement, but the conservatives deal with Mr. Le Pen was especially controversial because his campaign has overtones of racism and authoritarianism that are anathema to most French people.

In his statement, Mr. Mitterrand said without naming them that the conservative parties had violated democratic principles for electoral reasons.

Leaders of the RPR and the UDF described the accord as a local arrangement worked out by Jean-Claude Gaudin, the leading conservative politician in the Marseille region.

Some conservatives said privately that they hoped eventually to diminish the National Front by assimilating many of Mr. Le Pen's supporters into the mainstream conservative parties. Several cited the success of Mr. Mitterrand in the mid-1980s, when he made an alliance with the Communists to his left, then took away many of their voters.

"If the Marseille experiment succeeds," a conservative politician said, "it could help us win municipal elections next year in what used to be a Socialist bastion."

In his statement, Mr. Mitterrand

WORLD BRIEFS

Sweden Acts to Scrap Nuclear Power

STOCKHOLM (AP) — The Swedish parliament has endorsed the first legislative program by any nation to rid itself of nuclear power, voting to uproot two reactors by 1996.

The bill, adopted Tuesday, set the timetable for dismantling the first of Sweden's 12 reactors and established a mechanism for deciding when to shut the others within 21 years. Under the law, one reactor will be closed in the Barsebäck complex in southern Sweden, and another in Ringhals on the western coast.

Sweden voted in a 1980 nonbinding referendum to dismantle nuclear energy by the year 2010. Energy Minister Birgitta Dahl said that it was "a matter of honor" to keep the referendum's promise.

EC Checks New Complaint on Japan

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The European Community began investigating a new complaint of unfair trade practices against Japanese companies on Wednesday as Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita ended a two-day visit to Brussels intended to smooth commercial relations.

The European Commission's EC executive body, said it was investigating reports that two Japanese companies, Nippon Seiko KK and NTN Toyo Bearing Co. Ltd., were using so-called screwdriver plants in Europe to produce ball bearings at unfairly low prices.

The announcement by the commission marked its third anti-dumping action against Japan in less than two weeks. If the commission upholds the EC manufacturers' complaint, it can impose special taxes on the products concerned.

NATO Welcomes Danish Crisis End



MADRID (Reuters) — The NATO secretary-general, Lord Carrington, said Wednesday that the alliance welcomed Denmark's resolution of a crisis over the question of NATO ships carrying nuclear weapons.

A day earlier, Prime Minister Poul Schlüter of Denmark told parliament that his government had resolved a two-month dispute over whether NATO ships possibly armed with nuclear weapons should visit Danish ports. Mr. Schlüter said NATO allies would be asked to follow rules laid down by Denmark, which bans nuclear weapons, under a procedure that will not specifically refer to nuclear weapons.

Lord Carrington said, on the eve of a NATO foreign ministers' meeting in Madrid, that the result was "a great relief to all of us."

Ugandans Say April Mutiny Quelled

NAIROBI (AP) — Ugandan military police are holding 700 army officers and soldiers and an abortive attempt to assassinate President Yoweri Museveni, Ugandan military sources said Wednesday.

At least 200 mutineers were slain in clashes with loyal troops April 7 and 8 before rebel units surrendered, the sources said, adding that on April 11, the presidential convoy was ambushed between Kampala and Entebbe and at least 16 soldier escorts were killed by mutineers. Mr. Museveni, who seized power in January 1986 and has since faced several challenges, was not in the convoy.

The sources said they were Ugandan Army officers belonging to a dissident group that wants Mr. Museveni to hold peace talks with rebel armies. The Ugandan authorities had taken steps to avoid publicity of the April incidents, they said. The military command in Kampala, contacted by telephone, would not confirm or deny the reports.

Seoul Students Still Plan to Go North

SEOUL (UPI) — Students rejected opposition pleas on Wednesday to call off a banned march to the border for reunification talks with their North Korean counterparts. The government again said that it would stop the rally.

Student leaders met with three major opposition leaders and rejected their request to postpone the march planned for Friday to the Korean War truce village of Panmunjom, 35 miles (56 kilometers) north of Seoul, where North Korean students agreed to meet them.

The three opposition leaders, Kim Jong Il, urged the students to cancel the meeting, saying South Korea should talk to the North only through the government. The National University Students Alliance picked 13 students to represent South Korea at the talks. All 13 are being sought by the police.

Sandinist-Contra Peace Talks Falter

MANAGUA (NYT) — Peace talks between the Sandinist government and contra leaders appeared to falter Wednesday, with each side accusing the other of bad faith.

"It's clear to me that the contras are not going to sign," said Paul Reichler, an American attorney who is a member of the Sandinist negotiating team. "They have never been more rigid, inflexible and intransigent. The chief contra negotiator, Alfredo Cesar, said the government was refusing to offer any guarantees of political change in Nicaragua."

As the talks continued for the second day of what is scheduled to be a three-day round, Sandinist police briefly detained more than a dozen opposition politicians who sought to present a letter of protest to the National Assembly. Their letter was a denunciation of the press law under which several radio news programs have been temporarily shut.

German Poll Finds 15% Anti-Semitic

FRANKFURT (AP) — One-third of West Germans think Jewish influence is too high worldwide and nearly 8 percent remain "vehemently anti-Semitic," according to a survey released Wednesday.

Fifteen percent of West Germans are prejudiced against Jews, with elderly men, rural residents and those with lower-level jobs making up much of the group, the survey said. The researchers interviewed 2,102 people older than 16 in West Germany and West Berlin, using a standardized questionnaire.

The Altenbergs research and polling institute conducted the study in cooperation with the Center for Research on Anti-Semitism at West Berlin's Technical University. It was commissioned by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith in New York.

For the Record

President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador was listed in stable condition by doctors in Washington on Wednesday, a day after they removed two-thirds of his cancerous stomach and estimated he had six months to live because they could not remove cancer from his liver. (UPI)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Belgian Ferrymen to Hold a Strike

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Seamen on Belgian cross-Channel ferries are to hold a 24-hour strike Thursday to protest proposed working practices similar to those that sparked Britain's P&O ferry strike.

A union spokesman said Belgium's state-owned RTM ferry operator planned to cut manning levels and lengthen shifts on a streamlined ferry that has not yet been built. He said the walkout by more than 100 crew would half all RTM crossings between the Belgian port of Ostend and the British coast from midnight Wednesday.

Drivers in Munich kissing their loved ones goodbye at a busy subway station are causing traffic jams, so the city council is creating a special "kiss-and-ride" car park. Motorists will be able to stop there for a few minutes. (Reuters)

Operational errors at O'Hare International Airport in Chicago so far this year already have far exceeded the 1987 total, prompting a special National Transportation Safety Board investigation that began Wednesday, officials said. (UPI)

Nigeria has ordered Swissair and Lufthansa to cancel fare increases announced last month on some of their flights from Lagos, official and aviation sources said Wednesday. The companies had raised their fares by about 300 percent on some routes to compensate for a devaluation of the Nigerian currency. (Reuters)

South African trains, which have separate cars for blacks and whites, will be integrated "as soon as possible." Leon Eis, the minister of transport said Wednesday in Cape Town. Signs designating cars for blacks and for whites have been taken down and destroyed in the western Cape Province, but no date has been set for similar moves in Johannesburg and other major cities, he said. (UPI)

Correction

Because of a transmission error, a Washington Post article in the June 8 editions misidentified recent acquisitions in the tobacco and food-products industries. Philip Morris Cos. has acquired General Foods, while Nabisco Brands has been merged into RJR Industries.

Hussein Asks Arabs To Support Uprising

The Associated Press

ALGIERS — King Hussein of Jordan gave unconditional support Wednesday to the Palestine Liberation Organization and asked the oil-rich Arab states to give massive subsidies to the continuing struggle against Israel.

Hussein disclosed any ambition to restore Jordanian rule in the Israeli-occupied West Bank. He insisted that the PLO must represent the Palestinian people at any future international peace conference.

Speaking to the leaders of the PLO and 20 Arab nations making up the Arab League, Hussein endorsed some aspects of the peace plan forwarded by the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz.

But Hussein said, "The United States has no Middle East policy other than support for Israel. The U.S. approach to the problem of the Arab-Israeli conflict is, unfortunately, based on a policy of criss-cross management."

"The United States takes no political steps or initiatives unless there has been a recent eruption in the region taking on the aspect of a war."

He said the Shultz plan was launched because the Palestinian uprising in the West Bank and Gaza was taking on the aspect of a "Palestinian war against Israel."

"As American action usually ends with the passing of the crisis," Hussein said, "we should support the uprising in an organized and effective manner and ensure that it continues until it achieves its objectives."

Hussein urged Arab leaders to give their unanimous support to the uprising "through internationally acceptable political action."

Vatican Officials Fly To Russia for Festivities

By Roberto Suro
New York Times Service

ROME — A high-level Vatican delegation arrived in Moscow on Wednesday for a celebration of 1,000 years of Christianity in Russia, bearing a letter from Pope John Paul II to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

According to the chief Vatican spokesman, Joaquin Navarro-Valls, the message will be delivered by Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican secretary of state, at a Kremlin meeting on Monday.

A Vatican official familiar with the letter, which is in Russian, said it was cordial in tone, encouraged dialogue among nations to resolve conflicts and expressed hope that the process of reform under way in the Soviet Union would bring expanded religious freedom.

However, the official, who asked that his name not be used, said the letter was something of a formality. He added that the important messages from the Vatican to the Soviet leadership would be conveyed in public when Cardinal Casaroli spoke in the Kremlin and the Bolshoi Theater.

Cardinal Casaroli, who ranks only behind the pope in the Vatican hierarchy, is leading a substantial delegation of Vatican officials and Roman Catholic prelates from around the world.

The group is in Moscow for celebrations of the conversion and bapti-

tion of Grand Prince Vladimir of Kiev in 988, an event that began the spread of Christianity throughout Russia.

Although he expressed a desire to attend the celebration, Pope John Paul was not invited.

In a brief television interview with RAI, the state broadcasting network here, Cardinal Casaroli was asked for his view of Mr. Gorbachev's *perestroika* campaign to restructure Soviet society.

"We are following it," he said, "with that interest, even that disengagement of people who are a bit old."

Court Action Blocked

The Constitutional Court of Italy said Wednesday that Italian courts could not prosecute a U.S. archbishop, Paul Marcinkus, and two other top Vatican bank officials on charges stemming from Italy's largest banking scandal. The Associated Press reported from Rome.

Milan authorities issued arrest warrants in February 1987 for Archbishop Marcinkus, the president of the Vatican bank, and two other top Vatican officials in connection with the 1982 collapse of Banco Ambrosiano.

Prosecutors accused Archbishop Marcinkus and the two lay officials of the bank, Pellegrino de Strobel and Luigi Mennini, of being accessories to the fraudulent bankruptcy of.

The agreement is a major step in

the evolution of the Antarctic Treaty, under which the continent has been kept free of military activities and many nations have pursued scientific research projects while sidestepping disagreements over territorial claims made by some participants in the talks.

There is now no prohibition on mineral development in Antarctica under international law, but an informal moratorium on development there has been observed over the last eight years. The convention would replace the moratorium, but the convention would require that the 20 voting members of the Antarctic Treaty specifically approve the opening of each area of the Antarctic to exploration for oil or other minerals.

Although the mineral and oil potential of the region is still largely unknown, industry spokesmen said they believed it could provide major resources for the global economy in the coming years.

But environmentalists and some scientists, pressing for the continent to be preserved as a pristine research area, expressed fear that large-scale oil development could have a disastrous impact on its delicate ecological system.

Under the agreement, prospecting for oil and minerals by seismic testing and other techniques with a relatively light impact on the environment would be permitted in Antarctica as soon as the treaty is ratified.

But full-scale exploration and development, involving major blasting or drilling, would be barred until a new commission, to

be set up by the convention, unanimously decided that an area could be opened to development. The commission would consist of 20 voting members of the treaty.

C.D. Beeby, New Zealand's deputy secretary for foreign affairs and chairman of the group that negotiated the convention, said after the pact was initialled: "This is an historic occasion which I believe will go down in Antarctic history as the most important political development regarding the regulation of Antarctica since the Antarctic Treaty itself was adopted in 1959."

But Kelly Rigg, director of the Antarctic campaign of Greenpeace, a conservation group, said, "We feel they have done the Antarctic a great disservice."

Like the treaty itself, the mineral convention does not address the claims of seven nations — Argentina, Chile, Australia, New Zealand, France, Norway and Britain — to specific territory. Other treaty members do not recognize these claims and have claimed no Antarctic territories themselves.

While countries not parties to the convention have no legal obligation to obey it, they expected that political pressure would be brought against the home country of any company trying to operate in defiance of the treaty.

The 20 voting members of the treaty are the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Britain, Italy, Belgium, West Germany, East Germany, Poland, Norway, Japan, China, India, South Africa, Australia,

BRIEFS

trap Nuclear Power
which parliament has passed
mechanisms for decommissioning
the last one reactors
in Sweden and other
countries. It is a
referendum in
Switzerland. Dukakis
promises

on complaint on
import-export
practices against Japan
and the Lakes
international relations
in Europe. New
partnership
were using
so-called
method of
unjustly low prices
import market. It is
it can impose special
tariffs. It is
a week.

Danish Crisis

MAURITIUS (Reuter)
NATO secretary
Washington, said
the alliance welcomed
the resolution of a crisis
of a crisis
and weapons.

A day earlier, Paul
Schlifer of Denmark
had announced that he
had resolved a two-month
standoff with
whether a NATO
should be
joined with
NATO.

Mr. Dukakis swept California,
New Jersey, Montana and New
Mexico from Mr. Jackson, the last
of his six rivals still running,
and gained far more delegates than he
needed for a Democratic National
Convention majority. Aides said

they expected him to pick up about

200 of the 466 delegates available.

Mr. Jackson, 54, a self-called
"long odds" candidate 13 months
ago, cinched the 1988 Democratic
presidential nomination in three
days' contests.

Confronted by polls saying Mr.
Dukakis was the current choice of a
majority of voters, the probable
Republican candidate, Vice President
George Bush, said, "I'm fighting
back. I'm the underdog now."

In the final contests, Mr. Dukakis
defeated Mr. Jackson by margins
of 2 to 1 in New Jersey, New
Mexico and Montana. Returns from
California were putting him
ahead in that state by a comparable
margin.

In New Jersey, Mr. Dukakis had
63 percent of the vote and Mr.
Jackson had 33 percent. Mr. Bush
had 94 percent.

In New Mexico, Mr. Dukakis had
61 percent and Mr. Jackson 22 percent.
Mr. Bush had 78 percent.

In Montana, Mr. Dukakis had
69 percent and Mr. Jackson 22 percent.
Mr. Bush had 73 percent.

In California, Mr. Dukakis had
61 percent and Mr. Jackson 35 percent.
Mr. Bush had 83 percent.

President Reagan plunged into
the presidential campaign Wednesday,
accusing Mr. Dukakis of
spreading untruths about his
administration and promising to
vigorously defend Mr. Bush "who has
been a part of everything we've
accomplished in this administration."

The president accused the Dem-
ocratic governor of attempting to
distort the U.S. economy and
ignoring the accomplishments of his
years as president.

Mr. Dukakis said on ABC, "I
don't think anyone is due an offer."

He said later, "I'm going to cast my
vote far and wide."

Mr. Jackson refused to concede
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OPINION

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Softening in Cuba?

Fidel Castro has said that he is ready to free all but 44 of the political prisoners who he admits are in his jails. If they are freed, it will be the most dramatic sign of a policy softening that has already produced the revival of a suspended Cuban-American immigration agreement and that has become evident in a number of other areas in the past few months. For instance, Cuba now promises withdrawal of its expeditionary force in Angola and is talking with the United States, Angola and South Africa on the linked issues of southern Africa.

Some suggest that, having "survived" Ronald Reagan, Mr. Castro is positioning himself for the next era and the next president. Others wonder whether he has received a message to change his ways from a reform-minded Mikhail Gorbachev. But the immediate trigger seems to have been an American win decision in the United Nations Human Rights Commission in March—the product of three years of hard diplomatic lobbying—to send a human rights inspection team to Cuba for the first time.

At once the Communist regime started permitting long-harassed Cuban human rights monitors and long-excluded foreign monitors to start looking at Cuban prisons. And although reports of beatings and inhuman conditions continue, there are now accounts of improvements too. In April, Cardinal John O'Connor, archbishop of

New York, became the first churchman at his level to visit Cuba in two decades. Using his familiar tactic of bestowing prisoners on visitors, Mr. Castro told the cardinal that he was ready to free a large number of them. This is the commitment he now reaffirms.

Mr. Castro, who used to deny holding any political prisoners, now admits to hundreds; others count thousands. Of the 429 he acknowledges, he promises to release 385. His list includes some who are dead and some who are out already, but the important point is that hundreds of people have a chance to be freed. The difference of 44—429 minus 385—happens to coincide with the number of long-term prisoners who reportedly were assaulted by their captors last week after refusing to lend themselves to what they believed was a charade to trick foreign human rights inspectors. Most of the 44 are said to be in a group of *planteras*, or rooted ones, who have been in prison practically since Mr. Castro came to power in 1959 and have variably resisted prison rules all that time.

Overall, Cuban-American relations remain little changed, but nothing will start changing them more quickly, and to more mutual advantage, than Mr. Castro's prompt and full delivery on his human rights pledges and his withdrawal of Cuban troops and advisers from the various far-flung places where they help keep wars alive.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

To Combat Acid Rain

Acid rain is slowly poisoning the lakes, estuaries and forests of America's Eastern seaboard, yet Congress has been deadlocked for years over how to avert the threat. Governors Mario Cuomo of New York and Richard Celeste of Ohio now propose an ingenious solution. By sidestepping conflicting regional interests, the two governors may have pointed Congress toward resolving a long-festering issue.

The principal source of acid rain is the coal-burning power plants of the Ohio Valley, which spew out acid gases, the oxides of sulfur and nitrogen, through their tall smokestacks. Borne by westerly winds, these pollutants acidify the rain falling hundreds of miles to the east. Purifying the rain would require the Middle Western plants to burn cleaner, low-sulfur coal, thus putting miners in Ohio and West Virginia out of work, to install expensive scrubbers. Western states resent being asked to help pay for a federally imposed cleanup, since they neither produce nor are affected by acid rain.

Bills on acid rain have been blocked in the Senate by Robert Byrd of West Virginia, and in the House by John Dingell of Michigan. The deadlock in Congress has been matched by obstruction from the administration, which disputes the seriousness of the ecological damage and opposes doing anything about acid rain except study it.

The new proposal originated at a Demo-

cratic governors' conference last year, at which Mr. Cuomo proposed a joint approach. In outline, the plan imposes a tax on oil imports to pay for an acid rain cleanup, amounting to half the cost of technology to reduce pollutants. The other half, and all operating costs, would be borne by ratepayers. Mr. Celeste becomes the first Middle Western governor to endorse a major cutback in acid rain pollutants, a courageous step that changes the political complexion of the acid rain debate.

The proposal would require oil importers to place 2 percent of their imports in the federal strategic petroleum reserve, and to contribute a "storage fee" that would go into the acid rain fund. Proponents of the plan say it would increase the cost of gasoline by one cent a gallon. Besides addressing acid rain, filling the reserve more quickly would enhance energy security.

The plan raises obvious questions: Why should an oil import fee pay for an acid rain cleanup? Why should all states bear the burden in higher oil prices? Still, the Cuomo-Celeste plan stands on its political merits. After years of fights between regions, two important governors—the chief victim of acid rain and the chief perpetrator of it—have found common ground. The challenge to Washington is to adopt the Cuomo-Celeste proposal or come up with a better one.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Duarte's Achievements

José Napoleón Duarte, president of El Salvador, has fought hard against many tough opponents. Now he battles stomach cancer in a Washington hospital, in yet another cruel, uphill test. While it is too soon for a final assessment, it is a fit time to recall some real achievements.

Mr. Duarte's travails can be misread as proof that decent leaders lose out. After founding the Christian Democratic Party, he was robbed of the presidency by the armed forces in 1972, then jailed and exiled. Returning in 1980 to head a provisional junta, he found himself beset on the left by dogmatic Marxists, insurgents and on the right by death squads. Finally elected president right in 1984, he has since seemed to stumble from pillar to post, buffeted by a stalemate war, economic woes and party feuds.

The United States has poured in more than \$3 billion in military and economic aid, but prosperity has stayed stubbornly around the corner. Peace, too, has been elusive. Hence the recent electoral setbacks of Mr. Duarte's party, to the benefit of the right.

At the same time, the Duarte years have been learning years. Washington has found that money alone can't solve all problems.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Summits: Moscow and Algiers

In their summit meeting, Arab leaders are concentrating on the plight of the Palestinians. No one doubts their seriousness. The outcome of the Algiers summit will test two important questions. One is whether anything constructive can emerge when Arab chiefs of state gather. The other is related but broader: whether it reflects the desire expressed at last week's Moscow summit to have some impact on regional conflicts.

The United States and the U.S.S.R. are deeply involved. Secretary of State George Shultz is touring the Middle East. On Sunday, a high-level Soviet envoy stopped off in Algiers to brief PLO leader Yasser Arafat on discussions at the Moscow summit.

—The Chicago Tribune.

Strong Words From Manila

The Philippines Senate handed a strong rebuff to the United States when it passed a rigid anti-nuclear bill [on Monday] that

U.S. officials say would make the American military presence in that country unworkable. The move comes amid delicate negotiations on extending the lease for U.S. bases in the Philippines beyond its 1991 expiration date.

But the U.S. reaction was surprising. Aside from a soft-spoken response from the State Department noting that the anti-nuclear bill is "incompatible with our policy," a top-ranking American official pledged continued U.S. economic and military aid and said that a defeat for democracy there is a defeat for America as well.

The two sides are sending clear signals to each other that U.S.-Philippine relations are changing but remain healthy. And the outlook is good for a deal that will allow the U.S. bases to stay.

What is apparently happening is that the Philippines, through the Senate vote, is conveying a message that the country is no longer to be thought of as an American colony. It is asserting its independence.

—The Bangkok Post.

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After the Summit: Not Yet Compatible

By Michael Howard

OXFORD, England — It is generally agreed that the Moscow summit was a success. True, no sweeping new measures of arms control were concluded, but no one expected that they would be and no one who knows anything about it believed that they should be. The INF Treaty is enough to be going on with, and when we see how that works out we can move on to the more ambitious objective of a strategic arms reduction treaty.

Paradoxically indeed, the better the relations between the superpowers, the less need there will be for arms control treaties. A sensible agreement that some issues are just too difficult to resolve and are best left alone for a while is a better indicator of improved relations than a hurried and botched treaty, or worse, some vapid declaration of "common goals" into which each side will read exactly what it wants.

Arms reductions will be more possible, if less necessary, as political relations improve. If they do not improve, negotiations will remain in the future what they have been in the past: the continuation of the Cold War by other means.

If the summit meeting was judged a success, it was because it was seen to improve relations not so much between the two states as between the two peoples. Americans can take justifiable pride and pleasure in their

president's consistency and forthrightness in preaching the Western doctrine of "human rights" in the heart of the Soviet empire. But of yet greater significance was the fact that his hosts permitted him to do so, gave his remarks full publicity and did not respond with denunciations of the same kind. And, most important of all, the Soviet peoples could see President Reagan for what he was: a kindly, well-meaning man, not terribly well informed, a little sentimental but brimming over with good will — very different from the good-humored cowboy depicted in their media for so many years.

The Moscow summit thus complements the Washington summit of last December, when the Americans inspected Mikhail Gorbachev and realized that a society that could throw up a leader so articulate, intelligent and presentable was no longer an unchanging and unchangeable totalitarian monolith. If the Americans saw in Mr. Gorbachev the kind of person with whom they could do business, the Soviets have seen in Mr. Reagan the kind of man who will let them live in peace. And this may strengthen Mr. Gorbachev's hand in persuading his military to begin demobilizing the vast arsenals which, like a cancer, suck the strength out of the ailing Soviet economy.

On the other hand, is Mr. Reagan (or his successor) of any significance compared with the faceless multinational corporations whose wealth depends on the arms race, which manipulate the Pentagon and the CIA and which were able to insinuate Oliver North into the White House

to conduct a foreign policy of which even the president was unaware?

Summits are of little use unless they can broaden out into plateaus — that is to say, a broad and continuous presence of interaction at every level. Leaders should certainly continue to meet at regular intervals so as to establish a kind of rapport that eliminates misunderstandings and enables them to cut through the tangles created by their bureaucracies — to "thump the table," as Mr. Gorbachev put it. But a lot of other people must meet as well, and meet very much more frequently.

In the 20th century — and even

more, probably, in the 21st — peace depends on good relations, not simply between states but between the societies they represent; indeed, the first is impossible without the second. No amount of summity will avail unless the Soviet Union continues to evolve into the kind of society with which good relations are possible.

This does not mean that it must become a pluralistic democracy on the Western model; we may indeed hope that it can find some less chaotic way to manage its affairs. But it does mean that information must circulate freely, that diverse views can be expressed without fear of punishment and that archaic and paranoid habits of secrecy, mendacity and espionage must be, however slowly, abandoned by its rulers.

The Soviet Union, like its czarist predecessor, has been an empire not so much of evil as of darkness. Let us hope for and encourage the increase and broadening of the light.

The writer is regius professor of

modern history at the University of

Oxford and president of the Interna-

tional Institute for Strategic Stud-

ies. He contributed this comment to

the Los Angeles Times.

OPINION

Don't Put The Soviets In a Corner

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — Intelligence reports reaching Western capitals describe Afghan resistance forces capturing settlement after settlement as Soviet troops continue their withdrawal back toward Kabul and the north. The forces of the Communist leader, Major General Najib, are crumbling with a speed that is surprising and worrying the Kremlin, which had hoped for a relatively painless withdrawal in return for its decision to write off the Najib regime.

Soviet leaders have named any military that comes their way in Afghanistan, where a million people died and three million have been turned into refugees since the Soviet occupation army marched in. The perpetrators of this indecent action are ridiculous seeking a "decent interval now that their plans have failed.

But is it in America's interest to see the withdrawing Soviet troops return to constant and bloody attack or the way out, as some conservative politicians in Washington are urging? Does the satisfaction of humiliating the Red Army on its doorstep outweigh the strategic gains that can be made by speeding the Russians out?

It is tempting to just say yes to these two questions. But we need to examine the gains that are available as a strategic change sweeps across the "anxieties" that seemed to be sweeping off the ambit of Western influence a decade ago. The opportunities are worth the measure of restraint that Soviet officials appealed for during the summit meeting last week.

The problem is not that the Russians will cancel the withdrawal of the 100,000 Soviet troops they officially acknowledge having had in Afghanistan on May 15, or significantly slow the nine-month pullout schedule if the mujahidin forces escalate their assault on Soviet units. Threats to this effect from Soviet officials are unconvincing.

It would be foolhardy to try to fight the war with fewer troops than they have already engaged in the losing effort, and politically sound for this Politburo to reverse itself and send new Soviet units back into Afghanistan. The current Soviet leadership has turned its back on Major General Najib and on Afghanistan, whatever second thoughts they may have.

To be taken more seriously are implicit but clear threats to make hostile for Pakistan, probably by increasing the flow and sophistication of weapons to India, and to impose sanctions on other "regional conflicts" such as Cambodia, Angola and the Gulf if the withdrawal goes badly.

Once thought to be the next victim on the Soviet list, Pakistan emerged from the Afghan war with new influence in the region. Its support of the mujahidin and President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq's skillful handling of the war for his own purposes has turned strong liability into an asset.

Pakistan will have much to say about what kind of regime eventually dominates Afghanistan. Pakistani officials suggest reassuringly that the Islamic fundamentalist groups Hizbullah come to power are mainstream fundamentalists, not copies of the militant American-isiting mullahs of Iran.

Elsewhere in the region, Iran's military is showing signs of severe fatigue in the war against Iraq. Iraq's recent capture of most of the territory lost 15 months ago should set the stage for a de facto cease-fire and a serious effort to end that conflict.

The Russians, who have treated the Gulf war as a manageable mess installed on diplomatic efforts to bring an end to an end, hope to end hostilities now by pressuring both Iran and Iraq. Such action should be part of the plan of any help they get in extricating themselves from Afghanistan.

Mikhail Gorbachev made Soviet priorities explicit last week as he reported to a Moscow press conference on his meeting with President Reagan. Mr. Gorbachev said that he had mentioned his strong concern that Soviet troops continued to be held captive in Afghanistan and that their fate was hitting the Soviet Embassy in Kabul. He said not a word about what was happening to Major General Najib or the Afghan army.

Soviet journalists later drew attention to this as a meaningful omission. "All we want is to avoid humiliations for our troops, which could trigger a political reaction here that would imperil the whole thing," one editor said. "Najib is not our problem anymore."

The West owes the Russians nothing but a hard time over Afghanistan. The trick lies in masking that hard time on the basis of converting the armed conflict into an arc of stability. Keeping the Russians from being backed into a corner is a necessary first step.

The Washington Post



Japan: A Major Power to Be Addressed Broadly

By Henry Kissinger
and Cyrus Vance

WASHINGTON — The stunning economic success and political ability that Japan has achieved have placed it in a privileged, but also precarious, position. Tokyo is experiencing what can be fairly described as the "problems of success."

Its major trading partners want Japan to modify its practices of emphasizing its national efforts above all other priorities. This approach may well have been necessary for Japan during the period of postwar reconstruction, but it now is inappropriate for an economic superpower with global reach and impact. Many Japanese would prefer to leave their international economic and security practices intact; some political business leaders in Tokyo, however, understand the need for changes.

There are many shill and contradictory voices in America proffering advice on how Japan should change. Some regard its \$60 billion trade surplus with the United States as the most urgent problem, and they insist that Japan modify its trading rules to reduce that imbalance substantially. Some believe that it should concentrate on providing massive economic and financial assistance to the developing world out of its substantial foreign exchange surpluses. Still others are convinced that Japan, which is fast becoming the most proficient non-nuclear military power in the world, should relieve the United States of some of its Asian defense burdens and increase defense spending substantially above the present level of 1 percent of GNP.

There can be no debate over the importance of U.S.-Japanese ties. They are based on strong common interest — strategic and political, as well as economic. Preserving this relationship is vital to both countries. What is at issue is how best to proceed, not the value of the relationship itself. The United States needs a national strategy for dealing with its Japanese allies before it can ask its friends in Tokyo to work with it on strengthening the partnership.

Americans should start by recognizing that a root cause of the trade imbalance is the current superior productivity and long-range planning of Japanese industry. The so-called Japan problem is partly a result of superior Japanese competitiveness.

The falling dollar has not yet curbed the American taste for Japanese imports, presumed to be of superior quality. In the end, market forces more than governmental intervention will affect the trade deficit.

Don't Ho Hum — and Perhaps It In a Con Doesn't Matter Who Wins

By George F. Will

PARIS — The vote popular has had its say in the nomination process of the Afghan resistance, and said with a continent-wide sigh: "Oh well, then all Soviet troops will leave — we'll settle for you two." Republicans, too, have done what parties dream of: withdrawn back toward the center. The forces of the consensus choice of most party leaders — Michael Dukakis, Mr. Bush — have dejectedly nominated leaders. Michael Dukakis is in a context of peace and prosperity, stumbling with a speech that democrats have done precisely what they had hoped for: a speech that history warns against: They have withdrawn in return to a diminished Northeastern liberal.

Soviet leaders have, at no Northern liberal Democrat other than Franklin Roosevelt, ever received a popular vote majority. Furthermore, in a dismal era for Democrats they turned into refugees and lost four of the last five elections, largely because they are weak in the capital and arms markets (North and West), their strongest candidates seeking a "no." Yet George Bush is decidedly the underdog. A small part of the explanation is that his campaign has been stammering

It is tempting to say that the two questions, But what are the gains that are available? he defeated Bob Dole. Many dis- cuss that seemed to be right. Mr. Dukakis felt toward a bad bridge participation in the party, the Democrats have been vulnerable to three indictments. They have been charged with being culturally extreme on "social issues," reckless spenders in domestic policy and un- sensible regarding national security needs and the Soviet threat.

Since the McGovern ascendancy in their party, the Democrats have been vulnerable to three indictments. They have been charged with being culturally extreme on "social issues," reckless spenders in domestic policy and un- sensible regarding national security needs and the Soviet threat.

The situation in Punjab is a tragic one. Hindus and Sikhs die daily at the hands of people who use violence to achieve dubious ends. These killers are neither Hindus nor Sikhs, they are ter- rorists. They kill indiscriminately. They do not represent any religious community. In the Sikh religion, the murder of defenseless and innocent people is strongly condemned. No true Sikh will ever take pride in or be able to justify such acts in the name of religion.

Until recently, the international press had been banned by the Indian government from entering Punjab and investigating what was really going on. Unof- ficial reports of repression and human rights violations, which leak out regularly, go mostly unheard. Thousands of people are said to be held in jail, many have disappeared, yet the international press has done little to push for the right to report on these situations.

And regarding national security, Mr. Dukakis may never have met a weapons system he liked, but even his likely defense budget would be too big if President Reagan is right about the Cold War being over. Mikhail Gorbachev being a "friend" and the Soviet Union having mellowed.

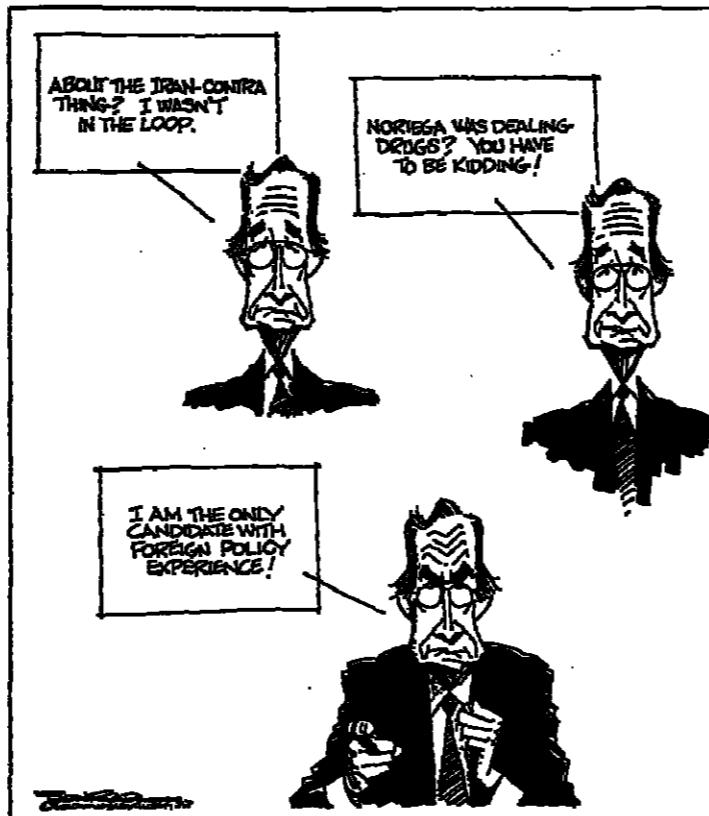
If Mr. Reagan is right, the stakes of American politics are suddenly much lower than they were, and it matters less who wins elections. If he is wrong but Mr. Bush thinks as he does, the choice between Mr. Bush and Mr. Dukakis does not matter all that much.

CHARLES-JAMES N. BAILY, West Berlin.

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OPINION



Try Calling It by a Name That Names

By Bill Earls

MIDDLEFIELD, Connecticut — Time was when things had simple names. You drove a Ford or a Chevy, took pictures with a Brownie and flew in an Electra. If you were a boy you put up a picture of a B-52 in your room, and you wanted to restore a Model T.

Later, more sophisticated, you wanted to drive a Corvette or a Thunderbird — before it got all bloated — and travel on a DC-7 or even a 707.

Those were the old days. Those were the days when names stood for something. What we have now are the RX-7, 280-ZX, 325i, FT 520 and CC-6. Even airplanes have strange names and numbers — A-300, L-1011 and 737-200.

It is not patchwork. It's that the people in charge of names are so concerned with sounding high-tech and trendy that they forgot what names are supposed to do.

Names are supposed to help you make distinctions. It's why girls and boys have different names — most of the time. Say "Give the crayons to Susan and Jennifer" and chances are that Harry and Jason will stay crayonless.

Numbers, on the other hand, denote sequences. The horses finished 1-2-3. Hawaii is the 50th U.S. state. She graduated third in a class of 230 students. The air force used to number planes

At one point, Volvo — with a straight face — issued a car model called the 760-GLE. You can just imagine some one reporting car trouble: "I'm driving a 760-GLE, license number TRF-363... or is that backward?"

Things are crazier for electronics. Panasonic has a printer called the KX-P1090 and a facsimile machine called the KX-F115. Sony has a stereo receiver that is known as the STR-AV250, and Pioneer sells a PD-4050 CD player.

The IBM 9750 Business Communications system uses an IBM 9750 CX8 with a 9004E working to ISDN standards. The NEC P2200 prints 55 ppm.

A competitor of the IBM 3202 is the NCR Comstar 5620XP.

Control Data has a family of computers — the ETA10-P, ETA10-Q and ETA10-G. You will be pleased to learn that "a fully operational ETA10-P, including a DPU, disk, IOS and software are only \$995,000."

Which is different from the Nissan 200X, the Honda CRX HF, the Mercedes 300-TE and the Dual CS 505-2 turntable, I think.

Mr. Earls is an in-house writer for a corporation in Connecticut. He contributes this column to The New York Times.

MEANWHILE

number sounded high-tech. It called its first jet the 707 and followed it with the 727 and 737. Lockheed, builder of the C-130 plane, called its airliner the L-1011. Boeing countered with 727-200 and 767-200ER. McDonnell Douglas renamed its new version of the DC-9 the MD-80.

The silliness escalated. Mazda came out with an RX-7 automobile. Datsun put its sports car 260-Z and later models were 280-Z and 280-Z. The Z stood for "zoom," perhaps.

Other car makers liked the letter combination enough to inflict the Jaguar XJ6, Mercedes 300E and 300S and even the BMW 325i on an unwitting public. (325 is what? Don't ask.)

They Aren't "Sikh Bombs"

Exports and Exports

As a minister of the Sikh religion it was with great indignation that I read the headline "Sikh Bombs Kill 26 in India" (June 1). What are Sikh bombs? Why does your newspaper use the name of our religion as an adjective for an instrument of death? I have never read in your paper about Christian bombers or Islamic missiles.

The situation in Punjab is a tragic one. Hindus and Sikhs die daily at the hands of people who use violence to achieve dubious ends. These killers are neither Hindus nor Sikhs, they are terrorists.

They kill indiscriminately. They do not represent any religious community. In the Sikh religion, the murder of defenseless and innocent people is strongly condemned. No true Sikh will ever take pride in or be able to justify such acts in the name of religion.

Until recently, the international press had been banned by the Indian government from entering Punjab and investigating what was really going on. Unofficial reports of repression and human rights violations, which leak out regularly, go mostly unheard. Thousands of people are said to be held in jail, many have disappeared, yet the international press has done little to push for the right to report on these situations.

Call terrorists by their name. Do not add fire to the problem by labeling any criminal with a religious adjective. And serve justice by investigating and reporting the truth. Those of us who live outside of the Soviet Union will be held responsible for what the press can provide.

CHARLES-GURUDASS SINGH KHALSA, Barcelona.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Bored by New Zealand

Charlotte Evans ("Elstree Has Its Flaws," May 31) is absolutely correct about New Zealand. But, as a visitor, she is polite and circumspect. I, as a sixth-generation Kiwi who loves his country but prefers to live elsewhere, can be more blunt.

Ronald Reagan is a highly successful world leader. He has discharged this heavy task with modesty, patience, intelligence, distinctiveness and real courage, and he has had considerable success. The world is certainly a safer place for free men than it was before he took office, and for this we should all be grateful.

RONALD BARNES, Arcadia, California.

Culinary Back-Scratching

I impatiently await the next installment of the honorary-dinner saga in your People column. It began on June 9, 1984: "Fifteen of the world's most renowned chefs" cooked "an elaborate 11-course dinner to honor Craig Claiborne, food editor of The New York Times."

The dinner was "organized by Pierre Franey," also a Times writer.

It continued on Feb. 14, 1985: "Five of the greatest chefs of France flew to New York to create the ultimate meal in honor of Pierre Franey . . ."

On May 21, 1988, another chapter: "Twelve of the United States' leading chefs" prepared a dinner at the Four Seasons restaurant in Manhattan this week to honor Craig Claiborne . . .

JOHN PERRY, Dublin.

Someone Call Webster's

Regarding "White Castle Steep Down a New Path" (May 10):

Your report on the White Castle hamburger chain failed to include any reference to that institution's contribution to the language. In Minneapolis, the clientele referred affectionately to the standard White Castle burger as a "gut bomb." Add a slice of processed cheese and you had an "orange slider."

ROBERT LLE, Harare, Zimbabwe.

Dare I propose an epilogue? "Two of the world's most renowned food writers cooked a dinner to honor 32 of the world's leading chefs."

PUTTER McCABE, Paris.

More Guys, Fewer Dolls

In her opinion column ("This Giving of Women Has to Stop," May 31), Nancy Stevens fails to realize that the use of "you guy" is an attempt to fill a gap in the language, namely, the lack of a distinctive plural form of "you." It is never used in the singular form, and man is not addressed as "you guy." "You guys" simply being used more than the vernacular "all" or the gangster's "伙子." Hey, guys, it works. That's why we use it.

SALLY HIEKEL MACKENZIE, Hamelen, Netherlands.

The growing use of "guys" is an unconscious recognition of the unfortunate de-masculinization of women.

DONALD EMERY, Paris.

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ROBERT LLE, Harare, Zimbabwe.

Appreciations of Reagan

How fortunate Haynes Johnson is to be an American. ("A President Is Worth the Sum of His Appointees," May 11.) In the Soviet Union he would be permanently resident at a Siberian health farm. Were he an Englishman, as I am, liberal damages would have put him and his family in hock for the rest of the century.

CHARLES-JAMES N. BAILY, West Berlin.

GENERAL NEWS

come to me and say: "Prove it. Tell us who is following you or we'll sue you."

The moment you say something, opinion or no opinion, you never know who is going to come up to you and say, "Prove it. I'll sue you," Mr. Teo said.

"Perhaps I should say, 'I wouldn't be surprised if I am being followed.' If you say I said I am being followed, I won't sleep tonight, because I am afraid someone will come up to me and say, 'Prove it.'"

Mr. Teo began boldly when he said he believed that he and other relatives of the detainees were being followed.

But he began to revise this assertion at once, saying, "They could

have been following me for a long time."

Mr. Teo began to say, "I am being followed. If you say I said I am being followed, I won't sleep tonight, because I am afraid someone will come up to me and say, 'Prove it.'"

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CAN WE MAKE CANCER KILL ITSELF?



What makes cancer deadly is the way its cells multiply completely out of control.

Steadily the tumor grows and seed cells drift through the body to colonize new sites.

But cancer isn't invincible. Our scientists are working on a new technique that starts with live cancer cells taken

from the patient's own tumor.

First, cells from the tumor are irradiated so that they are no longer able to multiply.

Then they are re-introduced into the patient's body, to goad his immune system into action.

This also enables us to find and isolate vital antibody-producing cells which can then

be put to work for us in the laboratory.

We can use the antibodies to seek out and attack similar cancers in other patients.

This piece of poetic justice is called the human monoclonal antibody technique.

It's just one of the many encouraging steps which are at

present exciting our scientists.

As one of the world's biggest chemical companies, 68,000 strong, at work in fifty countries, active in healthcare, chemicals, fibers and coatings, we spend millions each year on research.

Every year we make new discoveries. But nothing would

give us as much satisfaction as turning cancer against itself.

AKZO

July 1988

In Moscow, an Indulgent Eye on Protests

By Bill Keller

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — In a move that both Soviet officials and dissidents describe as a significant step toward greater freedom of political expression, the Moscow authorities have adopted a more tolerant attitude toward unauthorized public demonstrations.

No new policy has been publicly announced, and a strict anti-demonstration ordinance approved last year remains on the books. But the Moscow police confirm that they are now under orders not to interfere with street demonstrations as long as they are orderly.

"It is our responsibility to make sure it does not interfere with the order of the city, not to have an uncontrollable situation," said Pyotr S. Bogdanov, the Moscow police chief. "But in general, if somebody says he wants to demonstrate for clean air, or if they want to demonstrate to leave for another country, that's their right. We won't interfere."

"If before we used one set of measures," he said, "now we are using more democratic methods with respect to the public expression of views. It is no longer our policy to detain these people."

The Soviet press, which has tra-

ditionally condemned independent protests as unpatriotic performances for the benefit of Western journalists, has begun to defend them in some cases as a valid means of political expression.

The new approach has been evident in the past few weeks as policemen watched but did not interrupt a variety of public demonstrations in central Moscow.

The protests included two mass marches by environmentalists, a vigil by the Russian nationalists group Pamyat honoring a czarist general, demonstrations by Jews refused permission to emigrate, and weekly gatherings of Armenians disturbed by the official handling of an ethnic dispute in two southern republics.

On Sunday, the police stopped traffic scores of protesters from a self-proclaimed opposition political party marched through the center of the city demanding the release of political prisoners from Soviet labor camps. It was the group's second such protest in five days; less than a month ago several group members were arrested when they tried to meet in a Moscow suburb.

"At first we thought it was a show for the summit," said Yuri Mityunov, an organizer of the Sun-

day protest. "But the summit is over and the police still leave us alone. Now we hope it is a small step toward democracy in our country."

The new approach appears to apply primarily to Moscow. Recent demonstrations in Leningrad and other cities have been broken up by the police.

In Moscow, it seems the situation is becoming more free," said Alexander Podrabinek, editor of Express-Chronicle, a weekly bulletin of dissident activities around the Soviet Union. "But so far it seems to be limited to Moscow. We are hopeful, but that the policy was not to interfere unless a protest was starting traffic or inciting people to violence."

On Monday, he said, the police watched patiently while a small group of Russian nationalists demonstrated in honor of Alexei A. Brasov, a czarist general who later served the Bolsheviks. Only when the demonstrators demanded that the police remove their caps in the general's honor did the police move in to disperse the gathering peacefully, Mr. Belyansky said.

The Soviet press has recently publicized proposals for the creation of a legal speakers' corner, like the one at Hyde Park in London. Mr. Belyansky said the police favor the idea.

Tatars and Jewish dissidents, the Moscow City Council adopted an ordinance closing most of the favorite gathering places and banning any public assembly unless the organizers obtained a city permit. Those who applied for permission to demonstrate were almost invariably turned down.

Lev P. Belyansky, a spokesman for the Moscow police, said Tuesday that the ordinance existed "mainly on paper." He said that the police now usually warned demonstrators that a permit was required, but that the policy was not to interfere unless a protest was starting traffic or inciting people to violence.

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RIGHTS: Lawyers Attack

(Continued from Page 1) month's millennium celebration of Christianity in what is now the Soviet Union.

■ Yeltsin Named a Delegate

Boris N. Yeltsin, the reformer removed as Moscow's Communist Party chief, has been chosen as a delegate to the party conference, Reuters reported from Moscow.

"Boris Yeltsin has been elected as a conference delegate by the Kazakh Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic," Gennadi I. Gerasimov, the Soviet spokesman, said, according to Reuters.

He said he did not know whether Mr. Yeltsin had any connection with Karlov, which borders Finland, but added that geographical links were not required.

code and set fixed terms for party and government officials.

The key question about the conference is not whether it will support the platform — that appears likely given the endorsement of the Central Committee — but how detailed a plan it will approve to carry out the broad proposals.

In theory, the selection of delegates from among the country's 20 million party members was to be an exercise in the new spirit that Mr. Gorbachev has tried to implant.

Beginning at the smallest party cells in factories, laboratories, farms, universities and other diverse enterprises, party members were supposed to nominate and vote for candidates. Those approved would then be passed up to the next level for consideration, with final selection made by primary party organizations.

In practice, many of the candidates supported at lower levels — often teachers, writers and scientists known to favor radical change — were discarded by higher party bodies to make way for more conventional delegates, frequently veterans.

Yeltsin sources said, however, that there have been no outbreaks of violence, and the official press has printed a number of articles recently condemning anti-Semitic acts.

The government newspaper, Izvestia, recently wrote that it had received a letter from someone demanding to reject all Jewish supporters of radical reform.

The Western lawyers said they were shocked when they were told by Igor Blischenco, a professor at Patrice Lumumba University, and Rudolf Kuznetsov, told them that one reason for the slow rate of issuing exit visas to Jews was a concern for their social security after moving to other countries.

The Western attorneys said the only hopeful moment came when a Soviet lawyer said that the government was considering proposals that the possession of state secrets — one of the most common reasons for refusal — should no longer be a reason to prevent emigration five years after the applicant has completed classified work.

SDI officials said in a prepared statement that the chapters remained "difficult to declassify." Praising the report as "constructive and balanced," they nevertheless said its computer-software conclusions reflected opinion rather than real analysis.

"We find many of the report's conclusions to be unduly pessimistic," they said, "and not substantiated by convincing evidence."

Dean Judd, the SDI chief scientist, participated in an expert scientific panel that advised the Office of Technology Assessment on the report.

Officials of the office said three chapters of the report expressing additional concerns about potential Soviet countermeasures to proposed SDI weapons have been censored by the Pentagon. The group which reviewed classified SDI documents during its research, said that the Pentagon without explanation.

But the Office of Technology Assessment also said the Soviets could develop and deploy relatively unsophisticated space "mines" or anti-satellite weapons armed with nuclear warheads, to threaten U.S. weapons in space defense first.

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SCIENCE

A 'Heavy' Search for Mysteries of Atomic Nucleus

By Malcolm W. Browne

New York Times Service

In the last few years, the quest to discover new elements and variants of known elements has become increasingly difficult. But recent developments have raised hope that, despite remaining obstacles, the pace of discovery may quicken.

The motive for seeking new "superheavy" elements, whose atoms contain much heavier nuclei than any known to exist in nature, is not merely to add entries to nature's catalogue of chemical building blocks. The study of as-yet-undiscovered elements with superheavy nuclei could help physicists unravel the mysteries that shroud the structure of the atomic nucleus.

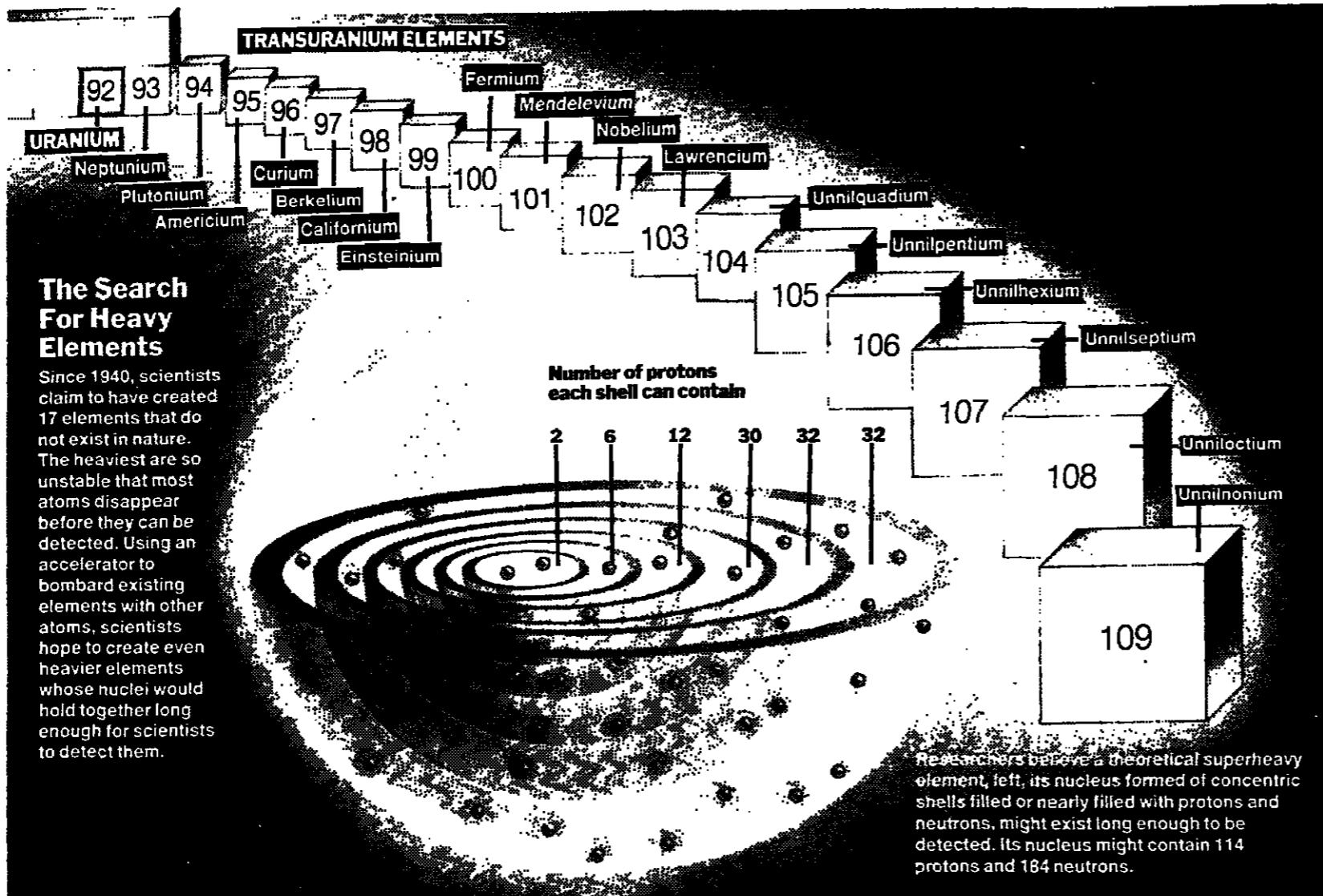
The search for new elements heavier than those naturally present on Earth has been compared to the search by astronomers for new planets: the more that have been found, the fewer there are left to be discovered. Some theorists believe that physicists have already created as many new elements as can ever be made, and that further efforts will be fruitless.

But pessimism about the possibilities of nuclear physics has often proved to be unfounded. Until 1940, no atom heavier than uranium, No. 92 on the periodic table of elements, was known. But from 1940 to 1961 scientists associated with the California institution now called the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory created 11 new elements. The best known of these was plutonium, the nuclear explosive in the bomb that destroyed Nagasaki. Another of the new elements, americium, has become ubiquitous in home smoke detectors.

Since the 1961 discovery of element 103, lawrencium, progress has been glacially slow, and claims to discoveries have often been refuted. The most recent claim to gain at least tentative acceptance was made in 1982 by the Institute for Heavy Ion Research in Darmstadt, West Germany. The laboratory reported having created and detected one lone atom of element 109, an atom so unstable that it survived for only five one-thousandths of a second before flying apart.

The instability of very heavy atoms has so far thwarted progress beyond element 109, although scientists at the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research in Dubna, in the Soviet Union, made a still-unconfirmed claim two years ago that they had created element 110.

Despite the apparent odds against success, the discovery or creation of one or more new elements beyond element 110 would benefit science so significantly that



major research institutions in the United States, the Soviet Union and West Germany have remained strongly committed to the effort.

In the course of their work, these institutions have been discovering as many as a half-dozen new isotopes, or nuclear variants, of known elements each year. This achievement in itself has greatly enriched the theories underlying nuclear physics.

Although the overall structure of the atom has been understood since early in this century, so little is known about the detailed architecture of the atomic nucleus that experimenters often use trial-and-error techniques in their research.

While theory suggests that as many as 8,000 nuclear combinations may be possible, only about 2,000 are known.

For the last two decades, the special goal of physicists working on

superheavy elements has been the "island of stability," a nuclear configuration in which a superheavy nucleus could hold together for a reasonably long period.

The most important particles in an atomic nucleus are positively charged protons, and each element is distinguished from all others by the number of protons it contains.

Most atomic nuclei also contain neutrons, electrically neutral particles that have about the same mass as protons. Any given element is likely to exist in several variants, isotopes, that differ from each other in the number of neutrons in their nuclei.

In stable, relatively light atoms, the "strong" nuclear force is sufficient to bind a cluster of protons and neutrons together, despite the mutual electromagnetic repulsion of the positively charged protons.

But when a nucleus is very large,

electromagnetic repulsion may overwhelm the strong force, causing the nucleus to fly apart. Large nuclei may also decay in stepwise progression by emitting or capturing particles.

Early researchers imagined the atomic nucleus as a little ball in which roughly equal numbers of protons and neutrons were jumbled together. Surrounding this nucleus were concentric "shells" of electrons that endowed an element with its special chemical properties.

More recently, however, many nuclear theorists have come to believe that the atomic nucleus, in common with the atom's orbital electrons, is structured in shells.

These shells are believed to consist of alternating layers of protons and neutrons, between which a certain amount of mixing may occur. Experiments and calculations show that elements whose nuclear shells

of neutrons and protons are completely filled have the most stable nuclei. These elements are helium, oxygen, calcium, tin and lead.

Elements heavier than lead, which is No. 82 on the periodic table, tend to have unstable nuclei, and some decay so rapidly that their lives are measured in millions of a second. But by extrapolating the shell theory beyond the known elements into the uncharted region where superheavy elements are sought, physicists have calculated that an "island of stability" might exist within which a few elements might achieve stable existence. The center of this "island" would be element 114.

The nucleus of this element, containing filled shells totaling 114 protons and 184 neutrons, should hold together despite its great mass, it is believed. According to investigators, this nucleus would probably be egg-shaped rather than spherical, and it might have some very peculiar chemical properties as the result of distortions in the normal shapes of its orbital electron shells.

If element 114 (or possibly elements 112 and 113) could be created and proved to be stable, the shell theory of nuclear structure would be effectively demonstrated, to the great satisfaction of nuclear theorists. But no one has yet succeeded in making this monster nucleus.

One problem hampering research is a shortage of raw material for experiments, notably the man-made element einsteinium.

Many recent experiments have used einsteinium as the target atom. This metal, No. 99 in the periodic table of elements, was first created in 1952 by the explosion of a hydrogen bomb.

IN BRIEF

Coloring Cauliflower Orange

NEW YORK (NYT) — The familiar white head of cauliflower may soon have a nutritious new look as a result of breeding experiments at New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva, New York. Scientists at the Cornell University research center have, in effect, bred a bit of carotene into the cauliflower, turning it orange and 100 times richer than its pale ancestors as a source of vitamin A.

Dr. Michael H. Dickson started with a genetic accident — a dwarf, orange-colored mutant found in a field of full-size white cauliflower heads near Toronto. The orange color of the mutant was imparted by the natural pigment, carotene, which the human body converts to vitamin A. By crossing the mutant with an ordinary white cauliflower, Dr. Dickson was able to produce a new hybrid variety that is large, tasty and orange.

The new variety was also quite popular at a local market where about 100 heads faced consumers for the first time. Aside from being a new source of vitamin A, it is very low in calories, high in dietary fiber, vitamin C and potassium, reasonably rich in iron and, as a member of the cabbage family, a source of natural cancer-blocking agents.

'Shaker' Flies Linked to Nerves

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Mutant flies that quiver and shake have led scientists to a key nervous system switch that controls conduction of nerve signals and may eventually provide insight into several human disorders.

A husband-and-wife team of biologists who were cloning what they thought was the gene that caused "shaker flies" to quiver happened instead upon a gene that controls potassium channel activity. The channel is part of a network of switches that regulate the duration and magnitude of nerve signals in all higher organisms.

But Yung Nun Jan and Lily Jan of the University of California at San Francisco, who are now moving up the species ladder, also have found a similar gene in a mouse, a discovery that points them in the direction to finding one in humans. If the Jans or some other team of scientists are successful, they would hold the key to genetic regulation of any number of human nervous system disorders — possibly epilepsy and some pain-like conditions.

Kidney Transplants Help Diabetics

CHICAGO (AP) — Insulin-dependent diabetics sustained by kidney transplants for 10 years or more have a fair chance of being free of complications normally associated with the disease, surgeons at the University of Minnesota told the American Society of Transplant Surgeons' annual meeting.

Doctors elsewhere said they have succeeded in simultaneously transplanting tiny kidneys and pancreata from children into diabetic adults, holding out hope to some of the many diabetics unable to be cured because of the scarcity of donor organs. "It's very, very important to us all potential donors and help" as many diabetics as possible, said Dr. D. D. Nghiem, a transplant surgeon at Allegheny General Hospital in Pittsburgh.

Explaining Some Mysterious Circles

LONDON (AP) — Mysterious circles of flattened crops that appear in Britain every year are caused by rare meteorological events called stationary whirlwinds, a scientist said. About 50 circles, with diameters 10 to 100 feet (3 to 30 meters), appear in summer when crops are pressed to record them. They show up usually in fields of long grass, barley, or wheat near hills and have been a topic of mystery for centuries.

Terence Meaden, a tornado expert, dismissed speculation that the circles were caused by flying saucers, helicopters flying upside down, ghosts or even herds of rotating hedgehogs.

Mr. Meaden told a conference in Oxford that the Tornado and Storm Research Organization at Bradford in northern England, where he works, investigated 150 crop circles over the last eight years and was convinced that freak weather is the cause. "Wind usually blows round both sides of a hill and merges smoothly round the other side," Mr. Meaden said. "However, sometimes there is a gust on one side but not the other which creates vortices or sudden whirlwinds. These sink to the ground and flatten crops in a spiral."

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جامعة الملك عبد الله

Seoul's Privatization Program Faces Test

By Coleen Geraghty
Special to the Herald Tribune

SEOUL — In at least one respect, South Korea's plan to involve lower- and middle-income citizens as shareholders in big state-owned companies has failed to live up to the government's expectations.

To be sure, the nation's inexperienced investors have warmed quickly to the notion of stock ownership: A public offering of shares in Pohang Iron & Steel Co. in April was three times oversubscribed. The program also promises to yield instant wealth for newcomers, many of whom are expected to dump their shares for a quick profit when Pohang is listed Friday on the Korea Stock Exchange.

There lies a problem that threatens Seoul's goal of income redistribution, brokers say. For in its efforts to transfer partial ownership of public enterprises into private hands, the government has encountered a strong resistance to long-term equity investment.

In selling half of its 70 percent stake in the steelmaker, known as POSCO, the government hoped to create a stable base of low- and middle-income shareholders drawing steady income from stock dividends.

Instead, market analysts say, the 35 percent holding in POSCO is

likely to find its way into the portfolios of wealthy individuals and large institutional investors. Another 30 percent currently is held by four local commercial banks and a private company.

The share offering is the first of seven Korean privatizations to be completed by late 1990. Economic planners in Seoul hope the program will increase the efficiency of government-controlled companies.

Most small investors plan to sell shortly after the listing, analysts agreed. "The lower-income individuals apparently prefer to take immediate capital gains," said William Stoops, director of Citicorp Scoringeur Vickers' office in Seoul.

When the government conducted the share offering in April, POSCO employees were invited to increase their holding from 3.2 percent to 10 percent, and a small equity interest was made available to the general public.

The remainder — 75 percent of the entire offering and about 25 percent of POSCO's total stock — was offered to individuals with a monthly income below 600,000 Korean won (about \$825). This group, categorized as low-income, numbers about 3.5 million.

Shares in POSCO were priced at \$20 each, with the government netting \$74.2 million from the sale.

Japanese See Car Exports to U.S. Declining

Reuters

CHICAGO — The president of Mitsubishi Motors Corp. predicts that Japan's car exports to the United States will continue to decline for the second straight fiscal year.

Toyoo Tate told U.S. auto parts makers Tuesday at a convention that Japanese automakers fell short of the maximum quota that the Tokyo government said could be shipped to the United States in the year ended March 31.

"We have seen a shortfall of some 86,000 units, or 3.7 percent, on the 2.3 million quota," Mr. Tate said.

"And while it will depend on such factors as the exchange rate and how the American economy behaves," he said, "it would seem to me that this downward trend in exports will continue in the 1988 fiscal year" ending March 31, 1989.

The Finance Ministry also hopes the privatizations will expand the size of the investing public, which currently numbers 3 million people, or about 7.5 percent of the population.

IBM Selling Educational Unit to Maxwell for \$150 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. said Wednesday it had agreed to sell Science Research Associates, an educational publishing unit, for \$150 million to a company headed by the British publishing magnate Robert Maxwell.

IBM said the price was subject to adjustments before the closing of the deal with Maxwell Communications Corp. The sale also includes SRA's subsidiaries in Australia, Canada and Britain.

PAN AM: Threat to Unions

(Continued from page 1)

vices, a provider of contract maintenance services to governments and other agencies, is small but has long been profitable.

Huge losses at the airline have caused the corporation to report overall losses of \$1.4 billion since 1980, excluding one-time gains of about \$1 billion. The one-time gains resulted largely from the sale of Pan Am's Pacific division to United Airlines in 1985.

In the letter to the unions, the company said it "gave management authority to take such action deemed appropriate to re-size Pan Am." It also said it would not provide any more funds to the airline from the operations of the other subsidiaries.

Pan Am's shares closed at \$2.75 Wednesday, up 12 cents, on the New York Stock Exchange.

The company said it would immediately return two Boeing 747 aircraft to the lessors when the leases expire at the end of the summer and terminate a lease early on a third 747. Pan Am will shift its San Francisco flight base as of Oct. 1 and cut back flight operations in the fourth quarter.

Pan Am, whose first-quarter operating loss widened from \$51 million in 1987, had unsuccessfully sought wage concessions from its flight attendants and mechanics.

The reduction in capacity will be "far beyond the normal seasonal reduction following the summer peak," the letter said.

Pan Am normally posts better results in the second and third quarters, which include the busy summer travel season and incur large losses in the winter.

The company said it would not have enough cash without new external financing to sustain its planned level of operations this fall. External financing is simply not available because cost-reduction agreements with labor have not been achieved, the letter said.

The airline is "building momentum which could result in a turnaround," the letter said. "However, we need time and a lower cost structure to achieve a real recovery."

(AP, Reuters)

DISH: Amstrad Announces Plans

(Continued from first finance page)

Satellite Broadcasting, a consortium that includes two independent British television stations, as well as the conglomerates Virgin Group PLC and Pearson PLC, among others. The BSB group, which is expected to begin satellite broadcasting for U.K. and European viewers toward the end of 1989, plans a dish.

Mr. Murdoch's company said that through the launch of its expanded satellite TV broadcasting group and the introduction of Amstrad's dish it would expect to see the European satellite TV market expand from its current 100,000

owners of dishes to some 1 million by the end of 1989.

He said that viewers would be able to receive the new service — including a general entertainment and arts channel, a news channel, a sports channel and a feature film channel — on their existing television sets with the addition of a dish.

Mr. Murdoch, whose company is Europe's largest supplier of home computers, said that installation of the new Amstrad dish would cost around \$40, against current market quotes of \$200 and more.

Mr. Murdoch said he also expects to launch a multilingual sports channel.

(Reuters, AP)

THE PARIS EDITION The Autobiography of Waverley Root, 1927-1934

Waverley Root, renowned journalist and food writer who wrote for the International Herald Tribune for many years, first came to France in 1927. He intended to stay a few months and remained, except during World War II, for more than half a century.

Toward the end of those years, he decided to write his memoirs of Paris in the late 1920s and early 1930s: what it meant to be young at that time in Paris and what it meant to be a newspaperman there.

"Root's angle of vision is far more journalistic than literary," said The New York Times, which makes it rather different — refreshingly different — from that of most other memoirs of the period. "Other critics agree in their praise of 'The Paris Edition':

"Elegantly droll... a minor masterpiece" — The San Francisco Examiner.

"Highly enjoyable... consistently civilized and amusing" — The New York Times Sunday Book Review.

"Full of charm, humor, good sense and even wisdom" — The New Republic.

"Very entertaining" — The New Yorker.

"Clean, cool and wonderfully evocative" — The Los Angeles Times.

"Delightful" — Washington Post Book World.

"Immensely wit and charm" — Smithsonian Magazine.

"The Paris Edition: The Autobiography of Waverley Root, 1927-1934" was edited by Samuel Abt, a Deputy Editor of the International Herald Tribune. Published by North Point Press, "The Paris Edition" can be ordered directly from the IHT by using the coupon.



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SPORTS

Pistons Wallop Lakers in Opener, 105-93

By Anthony Cotton
Washington Post Service

INGLEWOOD, California — The Los Angeles Lakers had probably Tuesday night with a number of things the defending National Basketball Association champions really take for granted, like Kevin Abdul-Jabbar's sky hook and spark from super-sub Michael Cooper.

But the Lakers' biggest problem is Game 1 of the league title series is Adrian Dantley, who made 16 shots and scored 34 points to lead Detroit to a stunning 105-93 victory here.

It was the 13th time in 17 playoff games that the Pistons, who shot

early 60 percent from the floor, had held the opposition to under

100 points. That generally indicates outstanding defense, but the Lakers didn't help themselves with their own spotty shooting. Cooper, hitting 51 percent of his shots in the playoffs, was 0-for-7 from the field.

Abdul-Jabbar, the league's all-time leading scorer, was 4-for-13, scored only 8 points and was on the bench for the game's final 15 minutes. All-star guard Magic Johnson, with 28 points, was one of the few bright spots for the losers.

"There are no secrets to this," said Chuck Daly, the Pistons coach. "It's a work ethic we've strived for the last two years. It's just hard work. I've always said that you can't teach offense — a good shot is a gift — but you can teach defense. Anyone can play it if you work hard."

"They obviously had a poor shooting night. I think they came off an emotional series against Dallas" in the Western Conference finals, "and they weren't quite there."

The Lakers hit just 40 percent from the field, missing a number of half-court shots in the second quarter.

NBA FINALS: GAME 1 Open jump shots. Usually Los Angeles can overcome a shaky perimeter game by getting easy hoops via the fast break, but that wasn't a factor either.

"We've got some great offensive rebounders," said Detroit center Bill Laimbeer. "The Lakers have to stay at home and box us out. Their forwards just can't release early and run the floor like they usually do. If they do that, they're in trouble."

Without their transition game,

the poor shooting was symptomatic of what was obvious all night: Detroit's total control. When the Lakers weren't missing shots on offense, they were acting helpless against Dantley on defense. Los Angeles wanted to double-team the forward, but often failed to react fast enough. Dantley scored 20 of his points in the second half; 16 of them came on driving lay-ups or free throws after being fouled while going to the basket.

Dantley took a time-out and a free throw from Vinnie Johnson nine seconds later. Isiah Thomas added two more from the line after the Pistons regained possession following a jump ball. The visitors led the game when Joe Dumars hit a pair of free throws to make the score, 103-91, with 40 seconds left.

"I wanted the ball in my hands," Dantley said. "If they don't double-team me, I'm in trouble, but if they do, I can move the ball around and someone will have an open jumper — all they have to do is hit it."

As scripted by Hollywood, Detroit was supposed to play the part of the awestruck opponent amid the Lakers' gitz and glitz. The Pistons hadn't been in the league championship series since 1956, when the franchise was located in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

But the visitors made their first six field goal attempts, while Los Angeles opened the game by missing its first three shots and turning the ball over in its first four possessions.

The Pistons have allowed opponents an average of 92 points per game during the playoffs and have gained a reputation for making their foes "play ugly" in trying to attack their scrambling, switching defense.

"They make you play ugly because they're not letting you play basketball," said Laker guard Byron Scott. "What we have to do is be just as aggressive as they are — bang them and not let them play, that helped the White Sox past straight night."

White Sox 10, Twins 8: In Chicago, Harold Baines' home run and Mike Woodard's two-run triple highlighted a seven-run seventh that helped the White Sox past straight night.

Mariners 5, Brewers 4: In Seattle, Mickey Brantley drew a base-loaded walk from Mark Clear with two outs in the ninth as the Mariners registered their second consecutive victory under Manager Jim Snyder.

Cubs 8, Pirates 5: In the National League, in Pittsburgh, Shawon Dunston drove in three runs to help Greg Maddux become the league's first 10-game winner. Maddux (10-3) worked 7 1/3 innings, allowing eight hits, walking four and striking out three. It was his first victory in six career decisions against the Pirates.

Phillies 10, Expos 5: In Montreal, Juan Samuel drove in four runs with a homer and single to spark Philadelphia.

Cardinals 4, Mets 1: In St. Louis, the Cardinals' six hits to help John Tudor in his first victory since May 1. David Cone, who had a league-best 1.53 earned-run average entering the game, suffered his first defeat in eight decisions. He

Marin had returned Monday night after a three-day suspension

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

for kicking dirt on an umpire, but, under threat of instant ejection, he remained in the dugout throughout the game. The Marlin-umpires feud had escalated to the point where Umpires stopped in Tuesday, telling both sides to "stop it now."

Before the game, Marin apologized for "the incident that took place in Oakland" and added: "The old Bill is going to be there with one exception — I will never kick dirt again." The umpires, in turn, said they would not single out Marin for rough treatment.

Marin made four routine trips onto the field without incident Tuesday night. "I did the things a manager has to do," he said.

Charles Hudson weathered a three-run Boston first inning, and Hudson's infield single capped a four-run second against Jim Boyd. Jack Clark and Mike Pagliarulo singled and Jose Cruz's run-scoring triple scored Hudson.

Boyd balked and Henderson beat out a single.

Ellis Burks started the Red Sox eighth with a triple that finished Hudson. Mike Greenwell followed with a soft liner to left field, and Henderson came charging on an angle toward left-center. He backhanded the ball at his shoetop, regained his balance and unleashed a clothesline strike to Skinner to nail Burks, who was late in tagging up on the play.

"My teammates always say I get assists by hitting the cutoff man," Henderson joked. "Don Mattingly says I don't get any real assists. I finally got one."

Angels 1, Rangers 0: In Arlington, Texas, Brian Downing hit a sixth-inning home run and Chuck Finley pitched a five-hitter through 8 2/3 innings as California edged Texas. Finley, primarily a reliever before this season, struck out seven and walked none.

Indians 5, Blue Jays 3: In Cleveland, Cory Snyder's two-run homer with none out in the ninth inning made a winner of Scott Railey, who held Toronto to three hits.

Astros 3, Dodgers 2: In Los Angeles, Danny Darwin ended a personal four-game losing streak as Houston took advantage of sloppy fielding to beat the Dodgers. Danny Hezon, a utility outfielder making his first start of the season at first base, failed to field two playable grounders that led to two second-inning runs. (AP, NYT, UPI)

Padres 6, Reds 2: In San Diego, Ed Whison scattered six hits over seven innings and hit a two-run double to lead the Padres.

Giants 5, Braves 0: In San Francisco, Robby Thompson drove in three runs to support Kelly Downs's two-hitter. Downs faced the minimum of 27 batters — Ken Oberfeld singled in the fourth but was caught stealing. Ozzie Virgil grounded into a double play after Dian James singled in the fifth. Downs struck out six and walked none in the Giants' first complete-game shutout of the season. The Braves were blanked for the seventh time.

Astros 3, Dodgers 2: In Los Angeles, Danny Darwin ended a personal four-game losing streak as Houston took advantage of sloppy fielding to beat the Dodgers. Danny Hezon, a utility outfielder making his first start of the season at first base, failed to field two playable grounders that led to two second-inning runs. (AP, NYT, UPI)

Orioles 4, Tigers 3: In Baltimore, Eddie Murray drove in three runs, including the game-winner in the eighth. With one out in the ninth,



Detroit's Adrian Dantley drives past A.C. Green in the second period for two of his game-high 34 points.

Yanks Win; Martin-Umpires Feud Cools

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Rickey Henderson hit a run-scoring single and started a run-scoring double play Tuesday to help New York beat Boston 4-3, hours after Commissioner Peter Ueberroth cooled off the feud between Yankees Manager Billy Martin and American League umpires.

Martin had returned Monday night after a three-day suspension

for kicking dirt on an umpire, but the two sides have the wild card to decide the American League's divisional champion.

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ART BUCHWALD

A Primer on Panama

WASHINGTON — Okay, let's see if we can explain Panama as simply as possible.

Q. Who is Manuel Noriega?

A. Manuel Noriega is the top banana of a top banana republic. But we want his tail out because he's not our kind of guy.

Q. Then why is he still there?

A. Because Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams, who is the top banana in charge of Central America, keeps slipping on Noriega's banana peels. What you have to understand is that Noriega is a smart cookie even though he has been indicted for drug smuggling.

Q. I thought if the United States said someone in Central America had to go, he went.

A. So did Abrams, and apparently the White House felt the same way. But Noriega said you can't kick out a top banana unless you give him something in exchange. The United States was willing to go so far as to offer Noriega the first draft choice of the Washington Redskins, but he got greedy and held out for more.

Q. How did we get mixed up with Noriega in the first place?

A. He was on the payroll of the CIA, and also a big honcho in the drug business. The latter pastime didn't bother the CIA as long as Noriega did his job for the agency.

Q. Why didn't we bump him off earlier?

A. Because we didn't think he'd give us any trouble when we wanted



ed to wave goodbye. If we had known then what we know now, he would have been a marvelous part of a cement lock in the Panama Canal.

Q. Why don't we buy him off right away?

A. The U.S. can't compete in payoffs with the money to be made from dealing dope.

Q. Besides the fact that he's a weak dictator, what else don't we like about Noriega?

A. He's a know-it-all and refuses to listen to anyone the American can ambassador give him.

Q. How come we didn't know his weak points?

A. We considered him a loyal ally because he was helping us fight the Sandinists, and therefore as an anti-communist he couldn't do anything wrong. We would probably still be in bed with him if the U.S. attorney in Florida hadn't indicted him.

Q. What is more important to the United States — getting someone to work for us in Nicaragua or convicting a person who is very big in the drug business?

A. It depends on whom you are working for in the U.S. government. In the past, State would have rather helped the contras than worry about how much cocaine was going up the noses of people in the United States. But now they've changed their minds.

Q. Noriega can't be dumb. He played one agency off against the other and made the White House and State Department look ridiculous. How does the administration explain it?

A. Very poorly. Elliott Abrams assured everyone that it was a matter of days before Noriega was on a boat for Argentina.

Q. Did Abrams lie?

A. Elliott Abrams doesn't lie — well, maybe a little, but not any more than someone else in his position. The feeling here is that Abrams is incompetent.

Q. If he is incompetent, why doesn't Shultz fire him?

A. When you're secretary of state you don't fire a man just because he's doing a lousy job. You have to have a good reason.

Q. So if Abrams is running the show, how does the U.S. get rid of Noriega, riving out war, of course?

A. Who said anything about ruling out war?

A Princess and Her (Furry) Paupers

By Alice Furland

New York Times Service

NEVES, France — "All my life I've been obsessed with suffering. Obsessed!" Her Serene and declamatory Highness Princess Elisabeth de Croy was feeding cat's liver to a bedraggled, one-eyed cat. The animal had just arrived at her animal shelter, the Refuge de Thierenay, 16 kilometers (10 miles) east of here.

The princess, whose ancestors fought at such places as Agincourt (now officially named Azincourt) and had their portraits painted by the likes of van Eyck, had led a life filled with travel, adventure and friendship with the elegant and the renowned.

That's a picture of me with Rex Harrison on a cruise to Capri," she told a recent visitor. She noted later on, "I knew General de Gaulle, but I never met his cat Gris-Gris." But 21 years ago, she decided to dedicate her life to "helping helpless animals," a task she carries out with a zeal that has won her international recognition among animal protection advocates.

"In my work I never met anybody whose commitment, courage and physical energy exceeded that of Elisabeth de Croy," said Michael Seymour-Rouse, a former director of European liaison for Britain's Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

"She seems to be on a deeply felt moral crusade. Regrettably, this is a rare quality in the animal welfare world."

The Refuge de Thierenay is a lonely little farm sitting on a dirt road amid fields, hills and pastures dotted with castle in the Nivelle in southwest Burgundy. Three miles away is Chateau d'Azy, where the princess was born, the eldest of seven sisters, one of whom still lives there. She has a brother who lives in Belgium. All the other Princesses de Croy have houses nearby. All speak the rarely unaccustomed English they learned from English governesses, and most have dogs or cats from the refuge. The sister at Chateau d'Azy is an exception: "Alice," Elisabeth said, "she has a thoroughbred dog."

"I started 18 years ago with a very small legacy from my aunt, Princess Marie de Croy, and people gave me building materials,"



Elisabeth de Croy: "I had grown up hating the suffering the farm people inflict on animals."

Elisabeth de Croy explained. With the money from her aunt and from a friend, Albert de Mun, she had about \$3,500 to buy the land for the refuge. Her mother gave her the farmhouse. "I had grown up hating the suffering the farm people around here inflict on animals: dogs tied up all their lives with chains biting into their necks, horrible leg traps — we have a lovely cat and dog here with only three legs each — and it was so wonderful to be able to do something about it."

The cost of running the refuge with a staff of four is about \$110,000 a year, eked out from donations, legacies and most of the princess's income.

Followed by a regime of unadoptable dogs, she lead a visitor from the spartan farmhouse where she lives, past a barn fitted with ladders and cubbyholes for cats and a new building equipped with an office, infirmary and kitchen, into three acres of grassy enclosures for dogs, shaded with catalpa trees and rose bushes. The enclosures are 1,100 square feet to

by to adopt an animal. The princess charges \$70 for dogs and \$60 for cats (the money pays for the animals' vaccinations, neutering and spaying). She allows adoptive families to return animals within a one-month trial period.

That is the boxer from the *Lié du cabaret*, the princess said, raising her voice above a chorus of barks. "He belonged to the club's stage manager, who's leaving Paris." She introduced three multicolored mongrels who share a half-acre plot with apparent contentment. "Dogs need to look at each other and see what's going on. And we take all 50 for a walk twice a day."

In addition to the dogs, refuge currently houses about 30 cats, a pony, rabbit and donkey.

The property also includes 16 indoor kennels for sick animals and three small kennels for guinea pigs, rabbits and wounded birds.

Animals come here from as far away as Spain, either brought to the refuge by owners who must give them up, or rescued by the princess herself. Anyone can drop

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cats in the kitchen!" she ordered one helper; and to the dogs in a gentler tone: "Somebody has wee-wee here. Who is the culprit?"

The telephone rings constantly.

"You waited a week to report this dog missing?" she chided a caller.

"Was it tattooed? Et bien, that was a bad mistake, Monsieur. I am a mere volunteer here. Call during office hours tomorrow." But she will answer genuine distress calls, and often drives off in her van in the middle of the night to pick up a dog injured in a road accident.

This independence seems of a piece with her life. As a girl, the princess fled a strict family ("We were drilled like soldiers") to become a flight attendant for Trans World Airways. Later, she did relief work in Biafra during the famine. She has visited Mother Teresa's charity in Calcutta, to which she and her sisters contribute clothes and medicine. "I didn't have time to get married," she said. "There are so many charming men, but so many more ugly animals."

In February, the International Fund for Animal Welfare sent her to Canada to observe newborn seals. Soon after that she went to Dublin to speak before the Irish Veterinary Association on dog tattooing, which is obligatory in France in rabies-threatened areas.

"She's a real dictator. You have to be strong to deal with her."

Or, at least with her temper. She is a controversial figure in the Nivelle, praised for her daring rescue of animals, feared for her sharp tongue in their defense. A few years ago, she was fined about \$250 for "insulting a functionary," the local chief of police. "I don't remember what I called him, but he was always kicking dogs in the street," she said, adding, "We have a much nicer chief now."

Her formal title notwithstanding, Elisabeth de Croy is anything but serene. "Close that door! No

PEOPLE

Conductor Bernstein Named Israel Laurea

Leonard Bernstein accepted scroll naming him Laureate conductor of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra in Tel Aviv. "Think very much both members of orchestra and non-members of orchestra. This is the biggest h of my life," Bernstein said in brew after former Foreign Minister Abba Eban chided him for learning the language. Eban called that the white-haired, year-old maestro directed the orchestra in the newly captured of Beersheba during the war of dependence in 1948. He ret frequently to conduct concluding the first held after the Day war in 1967. "He was the old and messenger of all our occasions," Eban said.

A rare book by Edgar Allan that a Massachusetts man bought for \$15 in a New Hampshire was auctioned for \$198.00 Sotheby's in New York. The title of "Tamerlane and Other Poems" is only the 12th known surviving copy of Poe's first book, he paid to have published by obscure Boston printer in "It's the rarest book in American literature — it's the most famous book in American literature," the buyer, the Manhattan dealer James Cummings. "It's a book that every rare book owner's identity was not disclosed. Of the other 11 known copies "Tamerlane," all but one, owned by libraries or other institutions. The only one in private hands is on loan to the Pier Morgan Library in New York

The 88-year-old Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother flew Northern Ireland on Tuesday to dedicate a restored castle scene of a terrorist bombing it is believed that killed 11 persons year. Scores of soldiers and it patrolled 18th-century C Coole as the mother of Queen Elizabeth II arrived at the 1,370 estate to reopen the castle following a \$6.3 million restoration.

Eartha Kitt will make her London musical debut next month Stephen Sondheim's "Follies" July 4, replaces Dolores Gainsborough in the supporting role of Carlotta.

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